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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Forty-sixth session

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 1st TO 56th MEETINGS

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva
from 29 January to 9 March 1990

Corrigendum

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The present document contains the corrections received from participants and from the Secretariat applying to the English text of the summary records of the public meetings of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session (E/CN.4/1990/SR.1-6, 6/Add.1, 7-20, 20/Add.1, 21, 22, 22/Add.1, 23, 24, 26/Add.1 and 2, 27-35, 36, 37-42, 42/Add.1, 43, 44, 44/Add.1, 45, 46, 46/Add.1, 47-50, 50/Add.1, 51, 52, 52/Add.1, 53, 54, 54/Add.1, 55 and 56).

The Commission also held six closed meetings, the summary records of which (E/CN.4/1990/SR.24/Add.1, 25, 26, 35/Add.1, 36/Add.1 and 54/Add.2) were issued in restricted distribution. The corrections to the records of these closed meetings appear in document E/CN.4/1990/SR.1-56/Corrigendum/Add.1, which was also issued in restricted distribution.

With the issuance of the corrigenda (E/CN.4/1990/SR.1-56/Corrigendum and Add.1), the summary records of the meetings held by the Commission at its forty-sixth session are to be considered as final.

GE.90-13886/8596A

3rd meeting

Paragraph 37, lines 1 and 2

For the existing text substitute

37. Mr. LITTMAN (World Union for Progressive Judaism) said that his organization also wished to add its voice to the tributes in memory of Nobel Peace Laureate Andrei Sakharov and also to commemorate another towering figure, Winston Churchill, who died 25 years ago, on 24 January 1965. A great statesman and saviour of Europe during its darkest hours, Churchill should also be remembered for his historic speech of 19 September 1946 at the University of Zurich. His vision of a future Europe resounded like a clarion call in today's world. He had concluded his speech as follows:

> "Our constant aim must be to build and fortify the strength of the United Nations Organization. Under and within that world concept, we must re-create the European family in a regional structure called, it may be, the United States of Europe. And the first practical step would be to form a Council of Europe ... In all this urgent work, France and Germany must take the lead together. Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America and I trust Soviet Russia - for then indeed all would be well - must be the friends and sponsors of the new Europe and must champion its right to live and shine. Therefore, I say to you: let Europe arise!"

While isolated violations of human rights had occurred, and might still be

Paragraph 40

After paragraph 40, insert a new paragraph reading

40 bis. Two months earlier, at a press conference held at the Palais des Nations, a well-known Palestinian American psychologist, Mubarrak Awad, had declared that, given a choice between elections in the territories and stopping the intifadah, there could be only one answer: "To heck with elections!"

Paragraph 42, lines 5 to 7

The fourth sentence should read

Their policy could be summarized as the shariah (Islamic law) for Jordan, and jihad (holy war) against Israel until its disappearance as a State.

Paragraph 44

At the end of the paragraph insert

Racism was rampant worldwide, in all countries and societies. Racism was no more common to Jews, Judaism and Israel than it was to all other religions and peoples in countries throughout the world. An historic

Arab initiative could resolve the conflict. King Hassan II of Morocco and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt might cut the Gordian knot by announcing their joint intention to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in search of peace and reconciliation.

11th meeting

Paragraph 84

Line 1: for the existing text substitute

84. Mr. LITTMAN (World Union for Progressive Judaism) began his statement by an urgent appeal to the Commission regarding the tragic situation in Beirut (see para. 89 below). In his main statement on apartheid, he reiterated the message that he had delivered to the Sub-Commission on behalf of Mrs. Helen Suzman, a recipient of the 1978 United Nations Human Rights Prize, and delivered her further message to the Commission, which began with the words "President de Klerk's courageous opening speech" (see paras. 86-88 below) and ended as follows: "May your important Commission lead the way by passing a constructive and progressive resolution, thereby contributing to this welcome wind of change that might well develop into a strong movement toward a non-racial society, based on justice for all and human dignity in South Africa". Having pointed out

Line 2: insert he before said

16th meeting

Paragraph 24

At the end of the paragraph insert

He had not given that example in order to criticize the present Soviet Government, yet it should serve as a warning for those European countries, including the USSR, if they did not act to stop the manifestations of anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism.

Paragraph 25

Lines 3 to 5: for the existing text substitute

declared null and void. Recalling that the Vice-President of the United States, Dan Quayle, had suggested two months earlier that the United States and the USSR should work together to render that resolution obsolete, he said

Line 12: for the existing text substitute

should get rid of ideological conflicts. If we recognize the State of Israel, which brings in Jews from the four corners of the world, we must also recognize the ideological movement on which it is founded." In conclusion, he hoped that

READEX

20th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 32, line 11

For Food read Fruit

24th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 15

Line 1: for the existing text substitute

15. Mr. LITTMAN (World Union for Progressive Judaism) began his statement by welcoming the excellent news of Nelson Mandela's release; the most famous of all prisoners was at last free. He said that a certain

At the end of the paragraph insert

He mentioned the 10 Lebanese Jews, taken hostage as Jews, 9 of whom had allegedly been killed in captivity by members of the so-called "Organization of the Oppressed on Earth", who had also executed Colonel William Higgins, an officer in the service of the United Nations, in 1989. He also mentioned Terry Waite, a French mother with her two babies, two "emissaries of peace and healing", journalists and civilians.

Paragraph 18

At the end of the paragraph insert

He quoted the exact words of the Ayatollah Khomeini's fatwa and his religious ruling (14 and 19 February 1989) in Daniel Pipes' English translation (Commentary, June 1989).

28th meeting

Paragraph 21

The paragraph should read

21. The paragraph was adopted by 43 votes to none.

29th meeting

Paragraph 115

At the end of the paragraph insert

The Turkish Government gladly took note of the deep appreciation expressed by the Special Rapporteur for the way it had reacted to his recommendations.

31st meeting

Paragraph 68, line 1

For the existing text substitute

68. Mr. LITTMAN (World Union for Progressive Judaism) began his statement by referring in passing to consistent human rights violations in various regions of the world: from Cuba to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq (with its Kurdish chemical guinea-pigs), Tibet and China, not forgetting the strife in Northern Ireland, ethnic confrontations in the USSR, Cambodia, the "boat people", the untouchables of India and the general situation throughout the African continent. There were so

38th meeting

Paragraph 62, penultimate line

For 1992-1993 read 1990-1991

39th meeting

Paragraph 109

Line 2: after resolved insert in all its aspects

At the end of the paragraph insert

All attempts to impose a settlement from outside were condemned to failure.

Paragraph 110

For the existing text substitute

110. Cyprus had emerged in 1960 as an independent State on the basis of an internationally guaranteed bi-communal constitution, as a result of the use of the right of self-determination by the two communities separately, and was the homeland of two distinct peoples. But those two peoples had had no joint institutions since 1963, upon the ousting of the Turkish Cypriots from the Government and the usurpation of all their constitutional rights by the Greek Cypriots. Between 1963 and 1974, Turkish Cypriots had been totally excluded from the administration, deprived of their rights, subjected to constant armed attacks and forced to live in some 40 enclaves, scattered around the island. The root of the question was not the legal intervention of Turkey in 1974 but the refusal of the Greek Cypriots to treat the Turkish Cypriots as equal partners.

Paragraph 111

At the end of the paragraph insert

Extravagant shows staged in the absence of one of the two main parties to the conflict were of no avail. If the interlocutors of the Greek Cypriots, namely the Turkish Cypriot Community, felt the need to answer the allegations made in the Commission in their absence, they would have to do it, unfortunately, in writing after the debate was over.

40th meeting

Paragraph 38

Line 3: for 24 read 22

Lines 9 and 10: delete the International Federation for Human Rights

Lines 15 and 16 should read

Arab Lawyers Union, the Union of Arab Jurists and the International Commission of Jurists.

42nd meeting (second part)

Paragraph 66

Between the first and second sentences insert

The Australian Government wished to record its profound satisfaction at the movement towards full enjoyment of human rights in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Paragraph 79, lines 2 to 4

For the existing text substitute

Australia's own Asia and Pacific region, were countries in which the civilian populations suffered from human rights violations attributable to civil

Paragraph 99

The paragraph should read

99. There were two specific situations in the Balkans of direct interest to Turkey that illustrated the organic relation between peace, stability, confidence and human rights. The first was the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, where a campaign of forced assimilation aiming to annihilate the cultural, religious and ethnic identity of that minority, had been launched by the previous administration in late 1984.

Turkey could never remain indifferent to the fate of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and, together with the international community, had reacted to the abhorrent policies of the Zhivkov administration. Time had proven that that reaction was fully justified. That policy had created serious problems in Bulgaria, had damaged that country's image at the international level and had led to a deterioration in relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. However, the new Government in Bulgaria had acknowledged the mistakes of the previous régime and had on 29 December 1989 taken some decisions to restore their legitimate rights to Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin and other Muslims. Those initial steps were welcomed by Turkey, which harboured no unfriendly feelings towards Bulgaria and hoped that all sectors of the population would benefit from the promised reforms. Turkey expected that the new administration would ensure, through the establishment of strong safeguards, the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish minority confiscated by the previous régime.

Paragraph 100

At the end of the paragraph insert

The Greek attitude vis-à-vis the Turkish minority was reminiscent of the assimilation policies pursued by the Zhivkov régime in Bulgaria.

Paragraph 101

Line 5: after sentenced to insert 18 months'

Line 7: after administration of justice insert for having used in their election statements the adjective "Turkish" to describe the minority in Western Thrace.

Paragraph 103

At the end of the paragraph insert

The Balkan pillar of the "European Common House" could not be constructed by trampling on the legitimate rights of minorities.

43rd meeting

Paragraph 1, lines 3 to 6

For the existing text substitute

previously concerning the question of human rights in Cyprus, among others, said that if the findings of the Commission and, for that matter, those of the European Community concerning human rights were of value, something more concrete should be done. The resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly must be implemented. Only then could the climate of confidence and trust be restored and a solution to the Cyprus problem be ultimately found.

Paragraph 96

Line 6: between the first and second sentences insert

Not surprisingly, Turkey remained under constant review in the international human rights mechanisms.

Line 10: for Constantinople read Istanbul

Lines 11 and 12: delete mentioned in paragraphs 12-14 of that document,

44th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 9, lines 9 and 10

For the existing text substitute

Statistics showed that if all the members of the Turkish minority in Western Thrace and their descendants had remained on their ancestral lands since the 1920s, their number would have reached 615,000. That figure indicated a population loss of 500,000 people. To find out what had

Paragraph 16, lines 2 and 3

For The rights and freedoms of all Greeks read In Greece the rights and freedoms of all

Paragraph 17, line 2

For 1985 read 1955

Paragraph 18, line 4

After victims. insert Turkey had done what a State subject to the rule of law had to do.

44th meeting (second part)

Paragraph 30, lines 7 to 11

For the existing text substitute

The seminar, which had been under the chairmanship of a member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes, had produced a series of valuable recommendations, contained in the report of the seminar (E/CN.4/1990/50). The conclusions and recommendations of the seminar, which had been approved unanimously, constituted a sound basis for the elaboration of a relevant international instrument in the future. Accordingly, his delegation's belief was that they should be given the widest possible dissemination and issued as a United Nations publication. Awareness of the "cultural rights of migrants" had been

immensely increased, as the experts from 24 countries had exchanged their national experiences and reached commonly approved guidelines pertaining to the improvement of the situation of migrants in that field. It was his

46th meeting (second part)

Page 8

After paragraph 9 insert

33a. Mr. Ditchev (Bulgaria) took the Chair.

49th meeting

Paragraph 4, line 4

After retirement. insert Slava Uspensky had finally been allowed to leave, but not his grandmother, Irena Voronkevich.

Paragraph 5

At the end of the paragraph insert

He referred in particular to Vladimir Dashevsky, Anatoly Genis, Leonid Stonov, Irena Voronkevich, Boris Kelman, Vladimir Rais and Vladimir Mushinsky.

52nd meeting (first part)

Paragraph 23, line 7

After had been denied. insert

He proposed, a quarter of a century after Winston Churchill's death, the adaptation - with sustained metaphor - of that great statesman's European peace framework, outlined in his historic 1946 speech at Zurich. He hoped that it would serve as a model for those in the Middle East who had no alternative but to find peace, particularly in the Israelo-Jordanian-Palestinian predicament.

For It read The Middle East

Paragraph 25

At the end of the paragraph insert

The United Nations, the 12 States members of the European Community, the United States of America and the Soviet Union must be the friends and sponsors of the new community. Arab and Israeli political leaders and intellectuals should now act with determination so that peace and reconciliation would come at last to the Middle East.